

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1835.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Democratic Members of the Legislature will be held at the State House, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Willis's account of his interview with Lady Blessington, upon our First Page, possesses unusual interest.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The remedies of the evils occasioned by the union of Banking and Currency, as effected by the American Banking System. — Gradual return to a Metallic Currency. The objections to a metallic currency marked by contradiction and an evasion of the question on the very principle assumed by Gallatin.

Mr. Editor.—Mr Gallatin has not only admitted, but proved, that a new law of Congress, to discharge the all important duty which has been assigned exclusively to that body by the Constitution, of regulating the relative value of gold and silver coins, both foreign and domestic, is "absolutely necessary for the preservation of a permanent standard of value;" that this measure and the measures necessary for the suppression of small notes, "recommend themselves by their simplicity, and are founded on the beneficial experience of almost every other country;" that a METALLIC CURRENCY is preferable to any species of paper currency resting on an element so variable as CREDIT, and was the only currency contemplated or intended by the Constitution, as the general currency of the country; that the present Banking System (which was not introduced without strenuous opposition) was established from ignorance of its real effects, and under the special plea that, though the States were forbidden to exercise the power of emitting "bills of credit," they were not forbidden to delegate the exercise of this power to others; that all the evils and dangers intended to be averted by the constitution on the subject of currency, have been, and may be, as great, if not greater, in consequence of this evasion by the States of the letter of the Constitution, than if they had exercised the forbidden powers in direct violation of the letter of that instrument; that the action of the State governments on the subject of banking, has produced the VERY EFFECT which the constitution intended to prevent. He has further traced these evils and dangers of our system to their true source; and shown that, by uniting in their hands the two important powers, of banking and emitting a credit currency, the banks have secured a MORAL POWER over the community, as compulsory and as efficacious as a law of the land, to compel them either to accept a depreciated and fluctuating circulating medium as a STANDARD OF VALUE, or to adopt the awful alternative of "suspending every payment, purchase, sale, or other transaction incident to the wants of society;"—in plain language, they can create a moral necessity on the part of the community to submit to be swindled, and to pay tribute to the banks and sustain them in their power, or else to suspend industry and commerce. Well may this be called a MONIED DESPOTISM. Is it any the less galling for having been established and advocated by the parties interested, among a people unconscious, till now, of its effects? Has not experience shown that the power derived by the banks from the union of currency with legitimate banking, is stronger than the law—stronger than the SUPREME LAW? Has not Gallatin told us, that a person cannot be LEGALLY COMPELLED to take a depreciated currency, but that, under the present system, when a credit currency has insinuated itself through every channel of circulation, and driven away gold and silver, every individual finds himself IN FACT COMPELLED to receive that currency, even when depreciated more than twenty per cent! in the same manner as if it had been made a LEGAL TENDER? Is the moral power exerted by the banks, and secured to them by the present system, any less dangerous or hurtful, than the moral power of the laws of a despot? True, they cannot and will not shoot you, if you refuse to take their paper or to sustain their interests at your own expense; but they can derange the whole business of the community—they can compel them to submit or stop all their enterprises, "suspend all the transactions incident to the wants of society." And all this they do in self-defence, in order to shift upon the public the effects of the operations which they undertake to carry on, for the express purpose of making money. The banks undertake to make their evidences of debt as good as specie—the public, by accepting them for specie, establish a false and fluctuating standard of value, for property and labor; and when they have once established a false standard, the banks can compel them to continue to use it, and can make money, while the rest of the community is losing. But this is not, as Mr Gallatin has ably shewn, the whole extent of the evil: the banks are not only powerful, but their managers are mortals—liable to make mistakes, to commit indiscretions, to want skill, even when guided by the greatest probity and a disinterested regard for the public good and the permanency of the standard of value. In fine, though the despotic power they possess may be exerted, not for their own interests, but for the public good! still the public has to suffer for all errors, for all want of prudence and skill, without having any check against them. To give them the power of inflicting upon us such evils is the height of folly; and, as this power is derived from a union of the power of issuing currency with the power of banking, common sense would decide, that the power of issuing currency should be taken away. It appears to us that it would be as imprudent in the people of the U. States to continue in the hands of banks or bankers, two powers, the union of which endangers the standard of value, and thereby paralyzes the efforts of industry, as it would be to unite in the hands of one branch of government the judicial and legislative powers, the union of which endangers the liberties of the people. But to give those enjoying this union of power full scope to consult their own interests without any responsibility to the nation at large, to whom their measures are matters of such vital importance, would be madness itself. To expect those, whom we have imprudently clothed with these united powers, to guide all their operations with a view to the public good and the permanency of the stan-

dard of value, when their sole and avowed object in accepting them is to make money and promote their own interests, would betray a lamentable ignorance of human nature. To suppose that, when their operations prove hurtful to the public, they will sacrifice their pecuniary interests to those of men engaged in other business, would be gross folly. The only rational measure to remedy the dangers we are discussing is, to separate gradually the power of banking from that of issuing currency, leaving the banks to lend as much actual money as they please, but taking away by degrees the power of issuing currency on credit. When a metallic currency has been restored, the banks (being mere banks of deposit, discount and transfer) will be able to furnish the community with certificates of deposit, which will be as convenient for circulation as our present credit currency, and which will be actual representatives of specie; whereas our currency now represents seven-eighths private debts (discounted by the banks in the shape of notes, drafts, &c.) and one-eighth specie. The quantity of currency wanted by the community, will be regulated by the course of trade, which will bring gold and silver into the country as fast as it is wanted. Under that system men will pay enough to induce importers to import specie, or owners of mines to work them. But hitherto the wants of the community for currency have been completely, but regularly, baffled by the laws of trade; the commercial classes, when they have seen prospects for profitable enterprises, have become heavily indebted to the banks, and the Banks heavily indebted to the public who hold their bills; and this very indebtedness to the community is called a "plenty of money," when it is in fact "plenty of debt," which the community cannot control. This plentifulness drives away specie, leaving the commercial classes with neither specie nor bank debts for a currency—for the specie is, from the course of foreign exchange, exported to make a profit, and the banks "curtail their accommodations" in self-defence and for fear of being obliged to pay specie. Of course the efforts of industry are all misdirected: products and objects of desire which, under a plethora of bank paper, were well paid for, and seemed to be wanted by the community, in a few months are not saleable, from the derangement of the currency; and an individual, who directs his efforts to the production or distribution of certain commodities with prospects of success and profit, finds them all misapplied and ruinous by the time he has become thoroughly engaged in his pursuit.

In order to feel the importance of a permanent standard of value, it is desirable to examine the processes by which it regulates the demand and supply of all commodities, and thereby becomes a true index, by which all laborers in the paths of industry may know how to direct their efforts. Such an examination would not only develop the natural as well as special evils necessarily flowing from a fluctuating standard, but would also give us an insight into the causes and remedies of these evils. We do not however intend, at present, to enter into an examination of this part of the subject.—It is enough for our present purpose to show, that Mr Gallatin, after having announced at the commencement of his Essay, that he "intended to examine the important question of currency, principally in reference to its character as the COMMON STANDARD, by which the value of all other commodities is estimated and every contract is performed;" and after having again declared (page 62) that "the importance of preserving a permanent standard of value is the leading principle which he has tried to enforce in that Essay," has completely dodged the question, and pronounced his decision on other principles, which have nothing to do with currency, as a common and permanent standard of value. It will be remembered, that according to his own assertions, "in countries where the currency consists wholly or principally of the precious metals, and where bankers discount and lend money, but do not issue a currency on credit, the commercial revolutions have little or no influence on currency itself, and an actual want of specie is hardly ever known;" that "in countries where the currency is solely metallic, these revolutions NEVER affect the currency, the standard of value, or the contracts between persons not concerned in the failures." Mr Gallatin has said, too—

"It may be confidently affirmed, that the precious metals, under any circumstances whatever, and amidst all the temporary fluctuations arising from a disproportion between demand and supply, constitute by a more permanent standard of value than any other commodity, or any species of paper, resting on an element so variable as credit."

And at the end of his work, he claims for the Bank of the United States, the advantage, not of preserving a permanent standard of value, but of "securing a uniform, and as far as paper can, a sound currency." But even this claim is absurd, as regards the general currency of the country, which can neither be made uniform, nor sound, by an institution conducted on the principles now established.

The following passage, immediately following that part of his essay where he has exposed the danger of uniting banking and currency, and set forth the advantages of a metallic currency, will show the reader how adroitly Mr Gallatin has dodged the question:—

"Considerations of this nature may well have suggested to the committee of the House of Representatives, the question, whether a METALLIC CURRENCY would not, in the United States, have been preferable to one consisting of bank notes. We would incline to the affirmative, if the system was not already established, and if we believed, that an attempt to return to a pure metallic currency, which could not, without producing great evils, be carried suddenly into effect, was at all practicable."

Again, page 81:—

"The uniformity of duties and taxes of every description, whether internal or external, direct or indirect, is an essential and fundamental principle of the constitution. It is self evident, that that uniformity cannot be carried into effect, without a corresponding uniformity of currency. Without laws to this effect, it is absolutely impossible that the taxes and duties should be uniform, as the constitution prescribes: such laws are therefore necessary and proper in the most strict sense of the words. There are but two means of effecting the object, a METALLIC, or a UNIFORM PAPER CURRENCY. Congress has the option of either; and either of the two which may appear the most eligible, will be strictly constitutional, because strictly necessary and proper for carrying into effect the object. [The paper of simple banks of deposit and discount, deprived of the power of issuing paper on credit, would be perfectly uniform and sound; but this is a kind of uniform paper currency which Mr Gallatin

keeps out of sight.] If a currency exclusively metallic is preferred, the object will be attained by laying prohibitory stamp duties on bank notes of EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION. If it is deemed more eligible, under existing circumstances, instead of substituting the whole banking system of the U. States, and depriving the community of the accommodations which bank loans afford, to resort to less harsh means; recourse must be had to such as will insure a currency sound and uniform itself, and at the same time check and regulate that which will continue to constitute the greater part of the currency of the country."

These two extracts present, in a condensed form, the objections made by Mr Gallatin to adopting a metallic currency, as the necessary and proper remedy for the evils of the banking system now established, and the recommendations in favor of adopting a national bank for another purpose, which experience, as well as sound reason, proves it cannot effect. The objections amount to this: that an unsound and fluctuating standard of value has been established by the present system of banking; and it should be continued, 1st, because it is established; and, 2d, because a sudden return to a pure metallic currency, which would produce great evils, is not practicable, in his opinion. The first reason is a true Tory or Conservative argument. The second, in which the VERY WORST of two remedies (a gradual return, and a sudden return) is held up as a bugbear, to frighten us from examining what is the BEST remedy, is nullified by the simple fact that "Congress," to use his own words, "has the power to lay stamp duties on notes, on bank notes, and on any description of bank notes;" "Congress may, if it deems it proper, lay a stamp duty on small notes, which will put an end to their circulation: It may lay such a duty on all bank notes, as would convert all the banks into banks of discount and deposit only, annihilate the paper currency, and render a bank of the United States unnecessary, &c." and all this may be done GRADUALLY by laying the duties "to such an amount, and in such a manner, as may be necessary to effect the object intended"—which should not be a sudden, but a gradual return to a metallic currency.

When gradual reform or sudden revolution may be adopted to remedy abuses, the enemies of the former always hold up the evils of REVOLUTION, as an argument to defeat wholesome remedies. This is the established Tory mode of advocating the continuance of acknowledged abuses. This is the way the Tories in England are now arguing, on the subject of their reforms, in order to frighten the people of England from correcting long standing evils. When the Reformer demands reform in church and state, the Conservative appeals to the fears of property-holders and men striving to acquire wealth, by picturing forth the evils of revolution, of infidelity and immorality; while the friends of order among all parties, except the Tories, are striving to make reform as gradual as it can be. Here is the great curse of establishing bad systems of law and government. The parties interested in maintaining those abuses always plead expediency—not public expediency, but their own interests. It has been the case, here, in regard not only to the Banking system, but the Protecting system. The mass of the people are called upon to endure evils, not for the public good, but to promote the interests of particular classes of men. If bad systems of law were to be persisted in, merely because they were established, we should become more and more enslaved every year. Sound reason forbids this course, and urges upon the true lovers of order the absolute necessity of early and gradual reform, in order to avoid sudden revolutions. Every day that is lost increases the difficulty of successful reformation, until at last a sudden revolution becomes necessary as a last resort. This is the true Whig doctrine. Hence in the United States, where the democratic party are striving for gradual reform, they are called by their opponents Tories; and these opponents, who advocate existing and admitted evils, because they exist, call themselves Whigs, though they maintain Tory, conservative principles—*lucus, a non lucendo*.

Mr Gallatin informs us, in one of these extracts, that, "if a currency exclusively metallic is preferred, the object will be attained by prohibitory stamp duties on bank notes of every description, and without exception."

Here, too, he has selected the worst measure possible, namely, a sudden prohibition of all bank notes—a measure neither "necessary" nor "proper" to effect a return to a metallic currency. He objects also that this would "deprive the community of the accommodations which bank loans afford, and subvert the whole banking system," when he has already told us that, if the present system of currency were out of the way, "a system of commercial credit would be established, which would afford the same accommodations and advantages which are found in the present system, while it would not endanger the standard of value." The Banking system would not be touched, so far as banking is concerned. The currency, however, would be entirely altered, and the banks, instead of lending credit to circulate as currency, would lend specie, or, in case of their issuing certificates of deposit, a paper currency, not resting on credit, but actually representing the specie on hand. Such a paper currency would be an actual representative of WEALTH secured, whereas our present bank notes are mere representatives of DEBT, with no security to the holder. Here, then, is not only Tory sophistry, but gross contradiction, and an evasion of the question, on the principle proposed by Gallatin himself, namely, the permanency of the currency as the common standard of value, by which the price of commodities is estimated in the dealings between man and man.

If a branch of the U. S. Treasury should be so organized by law as to guard against fraud, (which might easily be effected,) Congress might, if it has constitutional power, compel this branch of the treasury to receive gold coin in deposit, and give out certificates, of convenient amounts and denominations, and to pay these certificates in gold whenever presented. These certificates would be a perfect currency in every respect, both as regards soundness, uniformity and convenience. They would circulate among the community as long as they were wanted, and whenever the balance of exchange was against any particular city (either in favor of some other city or of a foreign country,) these would be presented for payment to enable the holder to export the balance in specie coastwise, or to a foreign country. This branch of the Treasury would be a bank of deposit, and the offices might be established

wherever they were wanted. It would contain the actual currency of the country, subject to the disposal of all, as their wants might require. Private banks of deposit would answer the same purposes, and furnish the same facilities. But, if we return to a metallic currency, banks of deposit, either national or private, will no doubt be established for convenience and safety.—Such a paper currency as that proposed would be the only uniform and sound paper currency that can exist; for all paper issued on credit, must be liable to fluctuation in value from conjecture, fear, losses, and other causes not to be controlled.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Corporationists, in order to get their bills through the Legislature without trouble, seized upon the two last Saturdays and Mondays, when about one hundred members were absent, on account of Town Elections, to hurry them into the hands of the engrossing committee. At the commencement of the session, the rule separating the public and private business was repealed, and all was placed upon the docket in regular order, thus to be taken up—but this did not suit the purposes of those who legislate for individuals instead of the Commonwealth, and accordingly the old rule was re-established. Such manoeuvres exhibit the merit of the cause they are necessary to sustain.

The Military Council of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, have held a meeting, in consequence of the refusal of the U. S. Senate to pass the Fortification Bill, and recommend that measures be taken for the defence of Philadelphia by the State Legislature.

The Antimasons in Pennsylvania have nominated Ritner as a candidate for the office of Governor. The Democratic Convention is now in session at Harrisburg, but have not yet nominated their candidates for State Officers.

The Life of Samuel Drew.—Harpers.—The life of this remarkable Divine exhibits the all-conquerable power of genius. Born to poverty and ignorance, he rose, by the force of his own mind, to an equality with the most profound metaphysical writers of the age in which he lived. "The book," says a cotemporary, "is one of the most extraordinary, and at the same time most captivating displays of triumphant genius, emerging by its own force from obscurity to fame, that we have ever read." It is for sale at Ticknor's.

Anecdote.—Mrs. — had employed, as a servant, a girl from the back-woods, whose predominating quality was honest ignorance. While the former was one day seated in her parlor, entertaining a bevy of fashionable beauties, the latter appeared at the door, quite in dishabille, and acquitted herself of her errand, thus— "Marm, the GENTLEMAN has called for the SWILL."

A new invented Oven.—All good housewives and housekeepers are interested in these culinary improvements, and we are always on the lookout for every new invention that shall combine utility with economy. A new tin oven has been invented by Mr Gold, which is a great and cheap improvement, inasmuch as it bakes bread, pastry, and all kinds of meats at the same time, with a few cents worth of charcoal. The following is one among many certificates in favor of this new improvement:—

"I have thoroughly tested Gold's Union Oven, and find it to be eminently calculated for the largest establishments. I feel fully warranted in saying that it is altogether unrivalled among inventions of its kind, and would add, that it is just what is wanted."

ELEN TOWNSEND, Tontine Coffee House.

The first premium was awarded to it at the last Fair of the American Institute, and we would add most deservedly. It is to be had at 78 Liberty street, at the corner of Broadway.—N. Y. Star.

Old Hall, an English comedian of facetious memory, having run up a long score with a widow who kept a tavern, and having no prospect of wiping it off but by marrying her, became very melancholy for fear of not succeeding. Mr Walker observing it, and suspecting the cause, asked him how he did. "Very ill, Tommy, very ill indeed." "Pray, sir, what is your disorder?" "The heart-burn, Tommy, the heart-burn." "Oh! I understand you," replied Mr Walker, "the widow." The old man fetched a deep sigh, and departed. A few days afterwards, the widow consenting, they were married. Mr Walker waited on his friend, to pay his compliments of congratulation, and joyously said to him, "How do you now, sir?" The veteran, wetting his finger, and making a long rub on the table, cheerfully answered, "Perfectly well, Tommy; chalk and water is the best cure in the world for the heart-burn!"

A Noble Reply.—During the trial of a cause before Judge Irving, in the Court of Common Pleas, a few days since, Mr Western, counsel for the defendant, asked a certain question of a witness. The Judge over-ruled him, and decided that he had no right to ask the question. Mr W. bowed to the decision. In a few minutes afterwards, the Judge put the same question to the witness. "With all due deference to your honor," said Mr Western, "I would observe, that according to your honor's decision, that question ought not to be asked." "I shall ask any questions I choose, sir, in my own Court," said the Judge, in a most decided tone. The attorney, like another Hampden, instantly rejoined—"Ay! that's when your honor allows your feelings to blind your judgment—for I say it is not your honor's court—it is my client's court—it is my court—it is the people's court."—N. Y. Trans.

Encouragement to Bachelors.—Marriage is held in such high repute at the remote settlement of the Galena lead mines, that the young men have formed themselves into an Hymeneal Society, and established a set of premiums to the first members that enter into the bonds of wedlock. A suit of clothes, value \$60, to the first; another, \$50, to the second, and \$45 to the third.

Severe Loss.—Among other articles lost on board the Ship Sovereign, wrecked on Squam beach, was a copy of the recently published records and archives of England. It consisted of seventy or eighty folio volumes, and had been sent as a present from the British Government to the New York Law Library.—N. Y. Star.

A difficult case.—A fellow, half seas over, and tacking on both sides of the way, yesterday inquired the direction to a certain street.

"Keep straight ahead," was the reply.

"Straight!" exclaimed the fellow, just ready to go upon the other tack, "I can't go that."

A Fair Business.—A country editor, in speaking of a steamboat, says—"She had twelve berths in her ladies' cabin."

"O life of me!" exclaimed an old lady, on reading the above, "what a squalling there must have been!"

Saccharine Justice.—Levi Sugars has been elected a Justice of the Peace at Decatur, Alabama. If Squire Sugars does not sweeten the skins of the Rogues, then there is no force in a name.

The Southern Mail arrived at nine o'clock last evening. The New York morning papers of Monday were received, but they are barren of news. The Steamboat Mail had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday: Petition of James B. Richardson, Henry Williams, and more than fifty other legal voters, praying that a general meeting of the inhabitants be called, to consider the expediency of preferring a petition to the Legislature, to make an alteration in the City Charter, respecting the School Committee; read, and ordered that a warrant be issued for such meeting on Friday the 20th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose. Memorial of James Hall and others; referred. William Eaton declines accepting the office of Engineer of the Fire Department. Pelham W. Hayward resigns as Foreman of Engine No 7, which was accepted. Warrants were granted to the following officers of the Fire Department:—William C. Webster, Foreman; William Morse, 1st Assistant Foreman; Robert S. May, 2d Assistant Foreman; and Stephen Greenwood, Clerk of Engine Company No 4.—John B. Anderson, 1st Assistant Foreman; Aaron H. Benn, 2d Assistant Foreman; and Robert W. Hall, Clerk of Engine No 9.—Horace H. Goff, 1st Assistant Foreman; E. Wright, Jr, 2d Assistant Foreman; and Albert A. Lepean, Clerk of Fire and Hose Company, Ward 9. Petition of Engine Company No 8, for a new Engine House; referred. The committee on the subject of building a new school house at the southerly part of the city, made a report in favor of a piece of land on Tremont street; accepted. A committee appointed to consider and report on the petition of Nathan Appleton and others, relative to the building an iron fence round the Common.

Mr Abraham Maloon, second mate of the brig Curtis, of Bath, lying at the end of Central wharf, was found this morning dead, in the cabin of the vessel. A large brass pistol was near him, with which it was supposed he had shot himself. The ball entered the breast, and passing entirely through his body and heart, lodged in the side of his berth. He belonged to Bath, Me. and his connections are highly respectable. He shipped yesterday, and took his advance pay, all of which was found in his pocket. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, "Self-destruction, or death by the hand of some person to the Jury unknown."—Trans.

Pernambuco.—Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this city, dated Jan 27: "Business has been nearly suspended for the last five or six days, in consequence of some Revolutionary movements by a party who attempted to put down the government. They were suppressed, and all is now again quiet."—Trans.

The schooner Marian, lying at Liverpool wharf, accidentally took fire yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, from a kettle of boiling tar, that had been left in the cabin. Mr Hill, the wharfinger, discovered it, and furnishing buckets from his store it was soon extinguished with trifling damage.—Ibid.

A Shocking accident, attended with loss of life occurred on the 28th ult., in the upper part of this county. Two teams belonging to Messrs Henry Jordan & Co., heavily loaded with pig iron, were passing on the public road leading from the Water Gap to Stroudsburg, when the driver of the first team, named Gideon Cartwright, well known as a teamster throughout the county, as the first of his class, having left his own team, and while engaged in conversation with the other driver, slipped and fell almost directly before the wheel, which, passing partly over his head, crushed it, and instantly deprived him of life. He was aged about forty years, and has left a wife and eight children to mourn his untimely death.—Easton (Penn.) Whig.

Homicide.—A rencontre took place on Saturday last at the house of Mr Jarrot McCarty, on the Saline, in this county, between Isom Pelton and Moses Williams, in which the former was shot, while sitting on his horse, and died yesterday. Williams immediately came to town and surrendered himself to the civil authority, and has been in the custody of the sheriff since Sunday.—An examination of the affair, we understand, will take place to day.—Little Rock Gaz.

An arrival at New York brings Liverpool dates to Jan. 30. Sir Robert Peel took the oath of office as first Lord of the Treasury, on the 27th. The Medical School at Sheffield was destroyed on the 27th Jan. by a mob. The Bank of Gibbons and Williams, in Dublin, stopped payment on the 21st. Its debts are 300,000 pounds, and occasioned much distress and excitement.—Courier.

Robbery.—A man by the name of John Herren was robbed of \$24,000, on Monday evening, about 7 o'clock, between Lowell and Woburn, and about nine miles from the former place, by two men on foot, who took the trunk containing the money from his sulky when within 40 rods of a dwelling house. The robbers were tracked on the new snow by the inhabitants for about two miles towards Lowell. The trunk was found within a few rods of where it was taken, with the clothes and some letters. The money was the property of the Caledonia Bank (Vt.) and was to have been deposited in the Globe bank in this city.

A letter from New York, dated on Saturday evening, and published in the Transcript, says, "the master of a pilot boat, which came up at 10 o'clock, P. M., reports that the frigate Constitution weighed anchor and put to sea again about 1 o'clock in the morning—weather thick, and wind blowing a gale from E. N. E."

From Portugal.—The Duc de Leuchtenberg had arrived on the 27th January, and the marriage ceremony which united him and Queen Donna Maria had taken place, to the great joy of the people.

Infanticide.—The body of an infant was discovered in Pittsford on the 28th ult., under circumstances which leave no doubt that it was murdered.

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1835.

ASHES.—The market sustains the quotations of last week, with an increased demand—the supplies of Pearls are in few hands, and no great accumulation of stock is immediately expected—a sale of eastern Pots was made at \$100, and other kinds 102 a \$105 pr ton.

BEANS.—There have been sales of 400 bushels common, 23 a 24, and 500 do do good, 24 a 25 pr bush.

BARKLEA.—No supplies of any importance in first hands—and quotations correspond to the last sales.

CANES.—A good demand has been experienced for Sperm, and sales of 5 a 600 boxes, for Southern markets, at 28c pr lb, 6 mo.

CLOVER SEED.—Sales to a fair extent have been made at 85c pr lb, in lots.

COAL.—The transactions consist of the supplies required for immediate consumption—no cargo sales have come to our knowledge.

COCOA.—No supplies of any importance—last sale of Island was made at 64c pr lb.

COTTON.—There has been less inquiry for the article since our last, and the sales have been for Uplands 17 a 18c; Alabama 18 a 19c, and New Orleans 18 a 20c pr lb on 6 months credit.

COPPER.—Sales English sheeting have been made at 23c per lb 6 mo, and a parcel of do 16c pr lb.

COFFEES.—The recent operations in this article have reduced the stock in first hands to a much greater extent than was expected; 12 a 1500 bags Rio were sold at 14 a 14c; 700 do Java 12c; 600 do St Domingo 10 a 10c pr lb 6 mo. There is but little prime green in market—last sale was made at 12c pr lb 6 mo. There is but little Havana in first hands, a sale of 200 bags was made at 10c, and part resold at 10c pr lb 6 mo.

CORRAGE.—A sale of Russia has been made at a price corresponding to quotations.

DUCK.—Good demand continues to be experienced for Ravens, the imports of which have been considerably less than last year. Heavy Duck continues to meet a fair demand at quotations.

HILERS.—Are still held principally by one concern, who are firm at our quoted prices.

AUCTION SALES.

BY SAMUEL B. BAYLEY,
1 and 2 Merchant's Hall, corner of Water
and Congress streets.

FURNITURE &c-SHERIFF'S SALE
Boston, March 10, 1887.
on execution and will be sold at public
This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
of household furniture, consisting of hall
-dining and other tables—wash stands
-bed room chairs—cupboards—china
-dressing glass—clocks—time piece—t. stand—

STEVENS'S PATENT BALANCE.
This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,
Stevens's Patent Balances, complete—w
stand &c, nearly new—may be seen at of

NG MACHINE—COUNTING ROOM
This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,
Machine, Fairbanks's patent—a prime
com Desk—2 camphor wood Trunks.
HARNESSES—COLLARS &c.
—To clean & repair—

On Saturday, at 11½ o'clock, at office,
new patent leather chaise harnesses,
silver mounted do
mounted wagon harnesses,
collars,
silver mounted double harness—second hand
mounted chaise harness

CHAISES, HORSES, &c.
Saturday, at 12 o'clock, in front of off
are 8 years old, warranted sound and
and good under the saddle—will stand with
at a mile in 4 minutes. May be seen at

second hand chaise.

W. H. WISE & HARNESS—SHERIFF'S SALE.
Boston, March 1
writ, and will be sold at public vendue
sent of parties,
on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at office

S SALE—BAGGAGE WAGON & HARNESS
Boston, March 14
auction, and will be sold at auction

... Sunday, at 12 o'clock, in front of office
... baggage wagon, adapted for the use of
... mounted harness—whip &c.
... order of DANIEL PARKMAN, Deputy
... CANADIAN HORSES.
... Saturday, at 12 o'clock, in front of office

horse, 7 years old, warranted sound and
will trot his mile in 3 minutes.
and horse, 5 years old—warranted sound
racking horse, 5 years old, warranted so
res. 5 years old, sound and light

BY DANIEL HERSEY,
Office No 29 Exchange
FURNITURE &c

This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
At No 6½ Prince
a variety of house furniture, consisting
of work tables—bureau—sofa—light stand
—bedstead—straw beds—brass fire set—
—tupiece—crochery and glass ware—

OF AND BUILDINGS AT AUCTION
y, 23d inst. at 12 o'clock, on the premi
less previously sold at private sale—
he wharf and flats, at the bottom of
culated for a wood or lumber wharf—

ell Wharf—containing about 60,000 feet
with the stables and buildings thereon
particulars, inquire of ROGERS & HA
rs, near Cragie's Bridge.

BY JABEZ HATCH, JR.
Office No 69 Congress

BOSTON MADE CABINET FURNITURE
To-morrow, at 10 o'clock at office,
Stock of Boston made Cabinet Furniture,
Specially for custom trade—comprising a great
number of elegant articles—consisting of 2 elegant
Tables—4 mahogany do—unvarnished and mahogany
do—varnished—also a large quantity of

very elegant couches—5 superior quality mahogany chairs, stuffed with hair—plush and hair cloth music stools—piano with dressing glasses—toilet table & chairs—knife trays and numerous other articles of superior large size looking glasses. Gentlemen are requested to examine the

FANCY GOODS—JEWELRY.
On Friday, at 10 o'clock, at office,
Sale of fancy goods—fine gold and plated J

LANE and MEDICAL BOOKS.
Day, at 9 & 3 o'clock, at office,
collection of miscellaneous Books, comp-
lumes—among which are Marshall's
Evo—Johnson's works &c. select Books

Griggs's octavo edition of the British poets—Vol. V. 3v—the Federalist—McKenzie's works 8v gilt—Scott's Napoleon 3v complete works of Dugald Stewart of ancient Eng poetry—Schlegels' lecture—Gil Blas 2v London &c.

medicine 5v—Gregory's practice—N E J
gery 7v—Valpeau's midwifery—Rush on
a female—Armstrong's medical works
may be had and the books examined o
ale.

PIANOFORTE—CIGARS—HAND OR
IRON CHEST &c.
Saturday, at 9½ o'clock, at office,
ed furniture, belonging to the estate of a
particulars tomorrow.

BY J. M. ALLEN,

DRY GOODS.
is Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
 comprising an extensive assortment of
 comprising a great variety of fresh im-

Simple and fancy articles—comprising
e cloths, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4—50 elegant
cia shaws—50 do satin do—25 rich cr
laid Franconia hdkfs—large assortmen
mixt and white cotton hosiery—half ho
libet and silk fancy hdkts—poult de Soie

super lambs' wool ½ hose—gentleman hosiery
rich drapery muslin—10 doz black Italian
official flowers—a few rich merino square
colored cambrics—linen napkins—extra
b. braces—an invoice of fancy articles—L
utens—culinary—remnants super broadcloth
coat buttons—sewing cotton—gingham

MARBLE FIRE PLACE.
Day, at 12 o'clock, at office,
No. 5, Broadway, next door to

valuable London books.—
 Tomorrow, at 4½ o'clock, at office,
 without reserve, to close sales—
 a large lot of valuable London books—many
 among which are Appien's history—Ar-
 chon's opera, Elzevir edition, 1670—

ally cold plates—burden's memoirs
ts, 3v—Campbell's voyages round th
ylogia plates—Dilwyn's British conte
e's rare and curious birds, 100 splend
e dialogues, plates, 2v 8vo—Hogarth's w
Hamilton's cottagers of Glenburnie—Hun
stammy, folio splendid plates of

and some other rare and valuable dictionaries—*Littleton*
—*W* list of Ethiopia, folio—*Memoirs of L*
Comines, 1614—*Poole's* annotations on
—*Prior's* life of Burke, 2v—public cha
—*Swammerdam's* book of nature—*Alge*
discourses on government, fol—*Tay*
the commentaries of Proctor, 2v.

particulars see Catalogues,—the books may be ordered on the morning of the sale.

EE'S CYCLOPEDIA

at 12 o'clock, at office,
cash, without reserve—
opied in 27 numbers, complete

GREY PONEY.
at 1 o'clock in front of office,
years old, warranted sound and well br ke

—Bought and Sold by H. DAWES, No
p stairs. 1st—d1

